NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1955.

## NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDOS BENNETS,

P.G. STICKE AND LONGISHA.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR SEPROF M. W. CORNER HARRAN AND PITLITON MEN

AMUDEMENTS THIS EVENIUM.

BROADWAY THEATER, Brendway St. Mano-Bever SOWERT THEATRE. Severy - OBDIAN OF CARRY BATTYE ANDROUGH EATEN BOX - COURS JOE ANGRE CAN INDEPENDENCE.

CAN INDAPENDENCE.

SURTON'S THRATER, Chambers Street-Salaxul OF
Confort-John Josus-Furne Small I Dine:

WALLACE'S THEATER, Brondway-Captain by the AWREICAN MUSEUM-Afternous-Ambrosa Gwinner. Bresing-Uncle Ton's Cabin.

WOOD'S MINETRELS, Mechanics' Hall-475 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 505 Bresslway-Bron.

New York, Thursday, February 22, 1855.

The News.

By the arrival of the Baltic we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news which she brings is of a varied and interesting character. The reconstruction of the English Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as its chief, had given general faction both in Hngland and France. It was bened that that nobleman's accession to power would have an important influence on the peace conferences at Vicena. From a note addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron Manteuffel, it would seem that the allies are determined to leave Pressis no option but either to accept the conditions of the treaty of the 2d December, or to exclude her from all share in the Vienna conferences. The general inion is that she will side at once with Russia-Holland is said to have formally joined the alliance, and Spain and Peringal are expected to follow in ber wake. From some opinions of Lord Palmer ston's, quoted in a letter of one of our correspon-dents, it appears that the new English Premier entertains a conviction that Europe is now entering pon a great general wer.

From the Crimea there is nothing of a decisive character. No period had as yet been fixed for the seeault on Sebastopol, but a despatch received from Gen. Caprobert describes the French troops as being exceedingly impatient for it. The Zouaves, never-theless, had motinied, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. It was said that the Russians meditated a general attack upon the allies on the 19th. and the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas gave some consistency to the rumor.

From Spain there is but little news. Mr. Soulé had demanded his passports, but had been attacked with illness, and was too much indisposed to ouit Madrid. It was reported in that city that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington had written ome to say that the American Cabinet had no hesthe designs against Spain.

The Pope is exceedingly angry with the Stedi. ian government for its monastic confiscations, and will probably give effect to his weath by excommo nicating the King.

Before the Balde's news arrived, about 800 bales of cotton were soid at full prices. After it came to hand, no saics transpired, and the market was unsettled, though the confidence of holders did not appear to be the least impaired by it. The market for coffee was active, and closed at an advance of from ic. to 4: per lb. A very large business was done in sagars, and the unusual amount of sales would seem to indicate some speculative movement growing out of a reported short crop in Louisians, with andisturbance to trade in Cuba, from political causes. The sales embraced fully 3,500 ahds., included in which were 3 000 hads. New Orleans and 500 do. Cuba at full prices. Molames was also active, with sales of 3,000 bbls. New Orleaps at 233, a 27c. Provisions were active. The sales of pork, of all kinds, reached about 2,000 bbls. ld and new mess with prime Western mess the chief part of the latter to arrive-all at full prices. After the news tallow was held at higher rates. In flour there was a good business done before the news, at full prises, but subsequently no sales of moment transpired. Wheat was quiet. Corn

was at uncharged prices, with limited sa'es. Northern rye sold at \$1 33. The New York Senate yesterday was engaged in discussing a resolution urging the Canal Committee to make inquiry in reference to the exsessive expenditures in the improvements of the aret section of the Eric Canal. The committee was directed to report as soon as practicable. The Assembly resolution proposit adjournment in order to accept the invitation of the Ten Governors, was amended so as to take a doubt but the Assembly will agree to the alteration. Thus four days of the session are to be devoted to a jollification, while at the same time the necessity of an extra session is urged as imperative. In the Assembly the prohibito ry liquor bid was taken up. Its opponents aght bravely but vainly. They were promptly voted down on every move, and finally the bill passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 44 nays. There but four members absent. Twenty demo crate and fourteen whigs voted against the bill: only nine democrats voted for it. The ist of May is the day designated for this act to go into effect. It is just possible that the Senate, when the subject comes before them, may extend the time for a lew months. Nothing further can be looked for. Mr. Blatchford made a report in favor of prohibiting bonds and mortgages as a banking basis. There are twenty-six million dollars worth of securities in the Banking Department, one half of which are binds and mortgages. There is little doubt but the report will be accepted, and the bill carrying out its recommendations be enacted into a law. A bill was reported to reduce the par value of Harlem Railroad stock from fifty to thirty dollars per share, to go into effect whenever the stockbolders of the

company a:quissoe in the reduction. A prohibitory fiquor law was passed in the Dela ware House of Delegates yesterday, by a vole of

It is rumored in Albany that an extra session of the Legislature will be called after the taking of the State census, to divide the Secate districts. If the rumor is well founded, it will be for the purpose of so arranging the districts as to keep the Senate, it

possible, out of the power of the Know Nothings. We have in type a tumber of interesting reports of meetings in this city, waich the press of importent news from Europe has excluded from to-day's paper. The Board of Councilmen mot last evening. a report of the Finance Commistoe was received, appropriating eleven thousand dollars to the relier of the poor. It was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but finally passed over for the night. The report of the Law Committee, submitting the draft of an act, with amendments to the city charter, was presented, and made the special order for Friday night. The Comptroller's annual report was also received. The Board of Education held a meeting last evening. A number of applications for funds for school purposes, and several reports relative to alterations and repairs of school houses, were re ceived and referred. Special visiters of evening als in nine different wards were appointed by the President. Geo. P. Nelson was nominated Commissioner for the Ninth ward in place of James W Brush, resigned. A meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening. The proposed law for the better regulation of the de-partment, providing for the appointment of a board of five commissioners to take cognizance of violations of the rules, riotous conduct, and also of violations of the fire laws of the city, and defining be detien and powers of the commissioners, was dis-cu-sed and agreed to. A resolution to oppose any attempt to clarge the present system relative to the arganization of the department was adopted. This

has reference to the supreheaded substitution of the paid for the voluntary plan. A meeting of the Emigration Commissioners was also held. A report was laid before the Board in reply to the inquiry of the State Sense respecting the appointment of Meisrs. Daviso and Kully on the commission. The appointment of thece gentlemen is alleged to be perfectly regular, and they have performed their dutice in a perfectly tegal and regular manner, so far as the Beard are advised. A communication from Dr. Carnoshan, urging objections to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the remeval of the Quarantine, was read. The proposal to convey sick persens arriving from sea to Ward's haland, he regards as inadmissible, besing his objecliens upon core de ations of humanity and sanatary expediency. We shall endeavor to make roun tor detailed reports of the meetings alluded to in our next issue.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the report

of the conference committee on the l'exas Creditors bill was taken up. The House had reduced the amount appropriated to \$6,650,000, and the committee, with the meent of the Texas delegation, agreed upon \$7,750,000 as a compromise. After some explanation from Mr. Rosk, to the effect that ha would urge Texas to accept the amount offered. report was accepted. A communication received from the State Department, asking an approximation for a Minister's ontact to England, as Mr. Buchanan would return during the vacation of Congress. The bill to extend credit for duties on imported railroad iron was taken up, and Mr. Brodhead made a speech in opposition to it. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made his debut, and proclaimed himself an advocate of free trade. 'The tendency of the public mind of his State was towards that direction. Quite naturally, considering the antecedents of Mr. Wilson, the discussion ended in an aliusion to sugar and slavery.

In the House a bill regulating the carrying of passengers on board steamships and other vessels was reported. It is an exact tracecript of the winth chapter of the consolidated revenue lawe, with amendments that have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commerce Committees of both houses, and also the merchants and traders of this city-in fact, it is identical with the bill proposed in the Senate by Mr. Seward, the postpenement of which led to the demonstration the mercantile community at the Exchange on Sat urday last. It was passed without debate. The report of the Conference Committee on the Texas Creditors bill was accepted, after some discussion by a vote of 123 to 77. An interesting report, giving the statistics of emigration during the past year, was received. The total number of emigrants was 460,474, of whom 327,976 arrived at the port of New York. Of the whole number, 101,606 were born in Ireland, and 206,056 in Germany. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated in

committee. A State convention of Know Nothings will as semble to-day in Hartford, for the purpose of nomi nating a ticket for State officers.

The Senate of Indiana will vote to day for a United States Senator. A temperance State convention will be held today at Atlanta, Ga, to nominate a candidate for

Governor on strictly prohibitory principles. Governor Wright, of Indiana, will receive as visiters to-day, at his residence in Indianopolis. Gov. Powell, of Kentucky; Gov. Johnson, of Tenucs

see; Governor Medill, of Ohio; Governor Matteson.

of Illinois, and Governor Grimes, of Iowa.

The trial of Oliver Lee for the killing of William H. Harrison, in Williamsburg, on the 7th of November last, was continued in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The killing took place during what is generally called the election riots, and was the occasion of considerable excita-ment at the time. As far as the prosecution has proceeded it appears that the prisoner was seen to strike the deceased with some weapon during the disurbance. This circumstance was testifled to by one witness, while several others who testified to seeing Harrison stru k, did not identily the accused as th man. The case is still on.

# position of his Cabinet-Struggle between the English Aristocracy and the Masses.

The English Ministry has been reconstructed on a basis which, although looked upon as a strong one, we cannot help regarding as in some degree provisional. With the exception, in fact, of four changes, there is no alteration in the constitution of the late Cabinet. Lord Palmerson is appointed Premier in place of Lord Aberdeen; Earl Granville President of the Council in place of Lord John Russell; Lord Panmure Minister at War in place of the Duke of Newcastle; and Viscount Canoing Postmater General, under the late and present administrations, obtains a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Sydney Herbert takes the Home, and Sir George Grey the Colonial Department. The post of Secretary at War is to be abolished. and a Parliamentary Under Secretaryship created, to which Mr. Layard, the explorer of Ninevah, is to be appointed. With some slight modifications in the Irish government, these are the sum total of the results of the late

ministerial coup d'état. Of the correctness of this technical description of that singular event, there cannot now be slightest doubt. The whole affair concocted and arranged between Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston during the visit of the latter to Paris. No wonder that this experimental business and pleasure trip of the noble lord created, as we were told at the time, so much dissatisfaction in the minds of some of his colleagues. They had a shrewd suspicion that their lively associate had some projects of his own on hand which rendered a little preliminary consultation with his imperial protegé advisable. The indifference of Lord Aberdeen and the mismanagement of the Duke of Newcaste had already doomed the administration. Their downfall was ealy averted for a time by the doubt and hesitation which the critical condition of affairs inspired in the minds of public men. None of the old party leaders cared to assume such a weight of trouble and responsibility with so little prospects of success or honor. The Aberdeen ministry therefore dragged out its contemptible existence until some one was found ready to give it the final kick. This tack was imposed upon Lord Palmerston as much by the general feeling of the public as by suggestions of his own ambition. There were, however, some considerations that made him besitate before giving effect to either He desired to be assured in the first place that in the event of his assuming the reins of government he would not only be strong in the support of the Parliament and people of Great Britain, but also in that of France. His views of the necessities of the present crisis embraced a wider range of objects and means than any contemplated by the timid and indolent mind of Lord Aberdeen. To make his path as smooth as possible, and secure the concurrence of the French Emperor in his plans, he went to Paris. Having settled with Louis Napoleon the line of policy to be pursued in the event of his assuming the direction of affairs, his next diffi-

culty was as to how he should decently termi-

trigue, relieved him from any embarra he might have felt on this point, by suddenly resigning and exposing to public reprobation the weakness and imbecility of the head of the cabinet. Everits have succeeded in the exact order anticipated. The Court party, with Prince Albert at its head, made an ineffectual effort to resist public opinion, by getting the Queen to send for Lord Derby, with a view to forming another parti-colored, donothing ministry. Lord Derby failed, as was tobe expected, and the Queen was at last reluctantly compelled to summon Lord Palmerston to ber councils. Such is the history of the Russell-Palmerston intrigue -- ab ovo usque ad

Although in one sense the new ministry is unquestionably a strong one, inasmuch as its head possesses the confidence both of the Parliament and people, and reserves to himself, so far as the war is concerned, all the discretion and centrol necessar.y to prevent the recur rence of the lame atable failures which the world has lately veitnessed, it is likely that further changes will have to be made in its constitution before long. The disclosures made by Sir Charles Napier, in his recent speech at the Mansion House, in London, and which our readers will find another coluren, are of a nature which renders it impossible that Sir James Graham can be continued at the admiralty. The late commander in-chief of the Baltic fleet exposes a state of things in connection with that expedition which forms a fitting parallel to the indecision, negligence and incompetency which have marked the conduct of the land operations in the Crimea. If anything were wanting to crown the shame and mortification which the revelations of Lord John Russell must have occasioned to Lord Aberdeen and his late associates, it is supplied by the withering statements of the brave old officer whose honor was unscrupulously sacrificed to cover the mistakes of the government at home.

With this and one or two other exceptions the new ministry will probably satisfy the exigencies of the moment. But it will not be able to meet those further necessities to which the convictions of the English people have been aroused. The appointment of Lord Palmerston to the premiership may impart greater vigor to the operations of the war, but it will effect no material alteration in the system which he is called upon to administer. His lordship is as much of an aristocrat as Lord Aberdeen or Lord Derby, and however patriotically he may feel disposed, he will do nothing to prejudice the interests of his order. And yet, without a liberal curtailment of their privileges, no administration can long give satisfaction to the English people. Those privileges have been demonstrated to be inconsistent with the power and influence, nay, even the very existence of Great Britain, and its aristocracy must either submit to reasonable modifications of them, or perish, like the old noblesse of France, in their defence. So long as this danger was only made evident to them by Chartist demonstrations, or the occasional grumblings of Parliamentary radicals, they could afford to disregard it. But the events of the war have advanced the cause of reform by at least a century. The national mind has been awakened to the perils to which the deects of oligarchical institutions must periodically expose them; and the press, that mighty lever of public opinion in England, has unani mously pronounced the doom of the aristocracy, by condemning as dangerous to the public weal the privileges that mark them out from the masses. The vigorous prosecution of the war by the present administration may retard for a while the full development of this feeling; but that it must soon find expression in vigorous action, ro one who has attentively watched the progress of events in Great Britain for the

MR. St. JOHN AND THE BANK DEPARTMENT,-A controversy is being waged in characteristic terms between the two Seward organsthe Tribune and Times-with regard to the merits of Mr. St. John and the appointment of a Bank Superintendent. The Tribune attacks Mr. St. John, and abuses him in round terms; the Times defends him and states that the rage of the Tribune is wholly due to his bestowing upon the Times the advertising patronage of the Bank Department. To this the Tribune replies that the Times' zeal for his defence arises from the same cause. Then the Lieutenant-Governor answers that the exmember of Congress who edits the Tribune threatened long since to punish St. John for withholding the advertisement from his paper; and the ex-member of Congress rejoins that the Lieutenant-Governor obtained them for his by a corrupt bargain with St. John, the latter being himself a part proprietor of the Times. From the circumstantiality with which these various statements are made, there appears to be every reason to believe they are true. If so, they are interesting as affording a clue to the character of the Seward newspapers.

last twelve months can reasonably doubt.

The question is not what sort of a man Mr St. John is, or what he does with his advertisements; but is be the best man to be Bank Superintendent? Has he fulfilled the duties of that office in an efficient and creditable manner, He is, as we understand and believe, a very worthy man, abounding in Christian virtues-He is said to possess merits and abilities of a high order. He gives his advertisements to his friends, it appears; but really this seems to be a matter into which it is hardly worth while to inquire, if the advertisements are brought before the notice of the public. Ail these points, however, have no braring whatever on the question of his reappointment; which must depend solely on the degree of efficiency and ability displayed by him during his post term of office.

Now, that Mr. St. John has not been an efficient Bank Superintendent-that his system has been bad, and the result most expensive to the public, are facts which even his warmest friends cannot wholly deny. They cannot deny that whatever were St. John's merits, while he was Bank Superintendent, and charged with the duty of protecting the public, the public was not protected, and several bank failures took place by which money was lost that might have been saved. They cannot deny that money was again lost by the sale of bonds and mortgages in an unsuitable and injudicious way, which likewise was done under the system stablished by St. John, and by his orders.

These things are notorious; and it seems that they settle the question of the office of Bank Superintendent far more conclusively than any inquiries into what Mr. St. John said or did not say to the ex-member of Congress who edits the

Tribune, or what he did when he was part proprictor of the Pimes. The country cares nothing about Mr. St. John's private character, or his relations with the Seward editors: what it wants is a good bank system, with a reliable superintendent at its head, and it appears that Mr. St. John does not answer this requirement.

VIRGINIA POLIFICS-CAPTAIN RYNDERS AND MR. WISE AND THE HERALD .- The Petersburg (Va.) South Side Democrat (glad he is not on the North side) in speaking of our late remarks that Captain Rynders was competent to lift up Mr. Henry A. Wise "from the degradation of the drunken loafer in the gutter to the dignity of speech which characterizes the Tammany coal-hole," says:--

the Tammany coal-hole," says:—

That is pretty language for a shameless hireling like James Gordon Bennett, to use to a Virginia gentleman, as far his superior in purity of private life as in intellect, ability, and patriotism. We presume, however, that as it is uttered by a Know Nothing Journal, it is all right, and the "herthren" in Virginia must swallow it. Will the organ here characterize Mr. Wise as a "drunken loafer is the gutter," or will it, as becomes a Virginia paper, but back the falsehood and the slauder to the polluted source from which it springs?

Our Virginia collemporary fluids it convenient.

Our Virginia cotemporary finds it convenient, perhaps to misconstrue our language. We did not say that Mr. Wise was "a drunken loafer in the gutter;" but that he had demeaned himself to that low level in his vulgar epithets against the editor of this journal. They were certainly beneath the dignity of a gentleman sober. Again, the NEW YORK HREALD is not a Know Nothing organ or hireling, any more than it was a democratic organ in 1852, or a whig organ in 1848. It aims to be the organ of public opinion, without money and without price-save the independent support of a generous and intelligent people. That's all. Let our "South Side" cotemporary keep cool, and prepare for the recention of Captain Rynders from the North side And we call upon John Van Buren to accommany him. The Prince and the Captain are both wanted in Virginia.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Passed in the Assembly.

### TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE,

Latest from the State Capital.

PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL IN THE
APSEMBLY—EXCLUDING BONDS AND MORGAGES
AS A BARKING BASIS—THE PANAMA RAILEOAD COMPANY-THE BENATE ON A BENDER, ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1855.
The multitude again flocked to the Assembly Chamber this morning at an early hour, in anticipation of the final vote on the Prohibitory Liquor bill, which was ordered to be taken at twelve o'clock. At that hour the Speaker announced the special order. Mr. O'Keefe moved that the House adjourn sine die. Ruled out of

Mr. Coleman moved to recommit, with instructions to a bill of such a character, of so great a commercial interest, of such vital importance, as the one under con-sideration, to become a law without entering bis protest against it. He was as much opposed to intemperance as any other person, and would go as far as any gentleman to suppress it. There is an immense interest at stake in

to suppress it. There is an immense interest at stake in the city of New York and other places. A single manufacturer in the city of New York sells six thousand gallons of distilled alcohol in a single day, not a drop of which is used for drinking purposes.

The Speaker decided the motion not in order.

Mr. O'Keefe then moved to recommit the bill with intructions to strike out the eighteenth section. He characterized the conduct of the majority of the House in preventing any amendments, discussions or alterations of the bill, sebeng highly tyranical. There is no hope of staving off the vote on the bill. There is a house of seventy or eighly against some thirty or ferty, but that minority is a gallant band. He knew it was intended by the isnatics to call the previous question. Such a meanness caps the climax of all the despicable transactions of the Maine law famatics.

Mr. Leigh called to order.

Mr. Baier—Put your order in writing.

Mr. Mundy felt very indignant at the course of preceding—

Mr. Leigh called to order.

Mr. Wager demanded the point of order to be reduced to writing.

Mr. Wager rose to a question of order.

The Speaker did not recognize him, but gave the floor

Mr. Wisner, who called the previous question.
Mr. O'Keefe—I move to lay that motion on the table.

A motion was then made to adjourn. Lost.

A question then arose whether the call for the previous question applied to the motion to re-commit, or upon the third reading of the bill?

The Speaker decided that it applied to the bill as reported to the House.

Mr. Stevens appealed from the decision, and was about

giving his reacons, when
The Speaker called him to order.
The excitement here rose to a high pitch, the crowd
taking an evident interes; in the proceedings on the

Mr. Wager also attempted to give his reason, but the Speaker put him down.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that Mr. Stevens have the privilege of the House to proceed in order. Upon a count, this was declared lost.

this was declared lost.

Mr. Munday challenged the count of the Clerk.

Messrs. Elatchford and Aitken were appointed tellers,
and members were directed to pars between them, standing in the size in front of the Chair. The motion was
lost—56 to 60. So by a majority of four free speech
was suppressed.

ing in the aids in front of the Chair. The motion was lost—56 to 60. So by a majority of four free speech was suppressed.

Mr. Stebbins moved to lay the question of appeal on the table. Decided out of order.

Mr. Pavidson arose and commenced uttering complaints against a decision by which a member was prohibited from addressing the House. He was also silenced by the Speaker.

The usual time for adjournment having arrived, Mr. O'Keefe reminded the Chair that the House should adjourn. Decided, that as the reading of the bill had been commenced, no adjournment could take place until it had been disposed of.

The debate on the appeal continued for an hour, during which Mr. Stvens stated his reasons for appealing from the declaism of the Speaker. A vote was finally taken, when the Speaker was sustaized. The opponents of the bill having exhausted all efforts to stave off the vote, the previous question was finally ordered. The bill was then read through, the ayes and nost taken—eighty votes in the adirmative, to forty-four in the negative. Three members only absent—E. Cole, (whig.)

Mr. Dodge, (democrat.) and Mr. Hunt, (whig.) This ends the question in the House for the present. Now for the Senate.

The debate proper ended last evening. Mr. Stebbins

are. Poogs, (combridge) to the present. Now for the renate.

The debate proper ended last evening. Mr. Stebbins was the priceips speaker in favor of the Temperance bill. He was followed by Mr. O'Keefe in opposition, who made this last speech sgainst it.

Mr. Hlatchford, Chairman on Banks in the House, submitted an interesting report, recommending that bonds and morigages be no longer deposited with the Bank Department as a basis for banking. The amount of such securities which have been deposited by banks which have suspended is \$724,114, the sales of which have realized only \$441,000, being only sixty-one per cent. There are securities in the department amounting to twenty-six millions, one-quarter of which is in bonds and morigages. A bill was introduced preventing the further deposit of bends and morigages as a basis for banking.

banking.

The Legislature abould take one step further, and compel the substitution of State or other substantial stocks for the mortgage securities now deposited. The foundation of fifty wild cat banks would then be ascertained.

stocks for the mortgage securities now deposited. The foundation of fifty wild cat banks would then be ascertained.

The attempt row making to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company to the amount of two milks as additional is being examined in the Legislature with much suspicion. There has yet been no satisfactory explanation given for this large increase of capital, as the road is now complete, equipped with a sufficient number of locomotives and cars for the accommodation of all the travel and freight which may be ofered for many coming years. The bill asking for such increase is now in committee of the Senste. The intelligence received from the Panama road is of a character which does not commend it to much further legislative favor. The tariff of prices established for passengers and freight is of such an exerbitant character as may well astonish all in this region of railroad enterprise. The price of a through passage, either way, if twenty-five dollars, and ten cents for every pound of baggage. On gold the rate is one quarter of one per cent. All other articles of merchandise and freight are charged with proportionable rates. The distance across the isthmus occupies four hours time in crossing from Aspinwall to Panama, and vice erras. It may answer, perhaps, to charge such extravagant prices to append the proportional particles of merchandise and freight is an exaction heavy and severe upon the laboring people who delive link the mines, day after day, in all seasons, to gather a little gold dust to better the condition of their remote families on the Pacific side.

It seems that whist the Panama Company are importuning the Legislatore for an increase of two millions, they have negotiated a quarter million of non-convertible bonds in London. This fact becoming known in Wall street, the stock instantly run up ten per cent standing since at 110. The managers think the road can be worked for 25 or 40 per cent of dividend and interest. Is there a road in the State of New York producing anyth

like this upon their investments? If the Legislature of the State of New York consent to grant the addition at capital, a provision - should most assuredly be inserted, extablishing a tariff of prices within the means of ordi-

nary passengers.

The Senate agreed to adjourn on the 2ist of March, in order to visit the New York institutions. The House, having assigned a previous day, will probably recede, and coizcide with the Senate.

Liquor Law in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 21, 1855.

The prohibitory liquor law passed the House yesterday, by a cote of eleven to ten.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1855. The Star says that the government has circumstantial proof sufficient to convict the charterers of the steamer Massachusetts of an intention to violate the neutrality laws.

The United States brig of war Perry, now at Norfolk, has been put in commission, and will be despatched to

Washington, Feb. 21, 1856.

Hon. James A. McDougall, of Californis, was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the United States Supreme Court, to-day.

No. 72, John Charles Fremont, appellant, vs. the United States. The argument was continued by Attorney General Cushing, for the appellees, and by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for appellant. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Election in Chautauque County WESTFIELD, Feb. 21, 1855. Both the representatives in the Legislature from Chau-tauque county have been sustained by the people. All the towns except three in the county have given large American majorities.

Election of County Officers

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21, 1855. At the town elections in Onondaga county, on Tues-day, eight democrats, aix whigs, two free soilers, and two Know Nothing Supervisors were elected.

Conviction of Lottery Managers. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 21, 1865.

The trial of the managers of the Catasqua lottery wa concluded to-day. Nathaniel Frederick was fined six sand and costs. Both stand convicted until the fine is

Scene at a Democratic Meeting. Easton, Pa., Feb. 21, 1855. The democracy held a meeting last night to der

Senator Fry for supporting Mr. Cameron in the Legisla-tive convention. Resolutions to that effect were introduced, when Mr. Fox, an American democrat, offered an amendment. A rich scene ensued, the Americans turning out the regulars, and taking possession of the meeting. Resolutions were passed sustaining Mr. Fry, and instructing the members in the House to support

Arrival of the Southern Mail. Вацимови, Feb. 21, 1855. Two New Orleans mails, bringing dates as late as due,

Movements of Steamships.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23, 1865.

e steamship Empire City sailed to-day for New to Elevans.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.
SAVANNAH, Feb. 20, 1865.
The steamship Knoxville has arrived here, in fifty-nine sours from New York.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1856.

The money market is easy to-day. Stocks are dull.

Reading, 38; Morris Canal, 16½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88. New ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1855.

Our cotton market to-day has undergone a decline of \( \frac{1}{2} \in a \frac{1}{2} \in c. \text{ on qualities below middling, while middling and the descriptions above remain unchanged. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales. ales of the day were 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm, with sales during the past
we days of 5,175 bales, at prices ranging from 6c.

> The Fasting Season LENT AND HOW IT SHOULD BE KEPT.

Yesterday, Ash Wednesday, being the first day of Lent, was celebrated with becoming solemnities in the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches throughout the city. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Prince street, the customary services of the conficer were

The observance of this day originated from the ancient peremony of blessing the mehes on that day, with which the priest marked a cross on the forehead of the peni-

ent, saying, at the same time :
"Memento, homo, quod pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris."

Literally: "Remember, man, thou art dust, and shalt return to dust." Although the celebration of these fast and feast days are not much observed in this country, in Roman Catholic communities they are regarded as of

the utmost importance. Last Tuesday was the end of the carnival, and is known as Shrove tide, a day looked forward to with great interest in the "Old Country" as the season of fun

and pancakes. There the wish of old and young is :-I et glad Shrove Tuesday bring the pancake thin Or fritter rich, with apples stored within. In the Roman Catholic Church the faithful are interdict

ed, during Lent, from forming any matrimonial alliances whatever. Accordingly, from Sunday preceding Lent to Ash Wednesday, there are more connubial knots tied than on any other three days in the year. We are in ormed that on last Sunday, in the Roman Catholic churches in this city, the banks of a number of unhappy twos, anxious to be made happy ones, were announced from the altar. During the forthcoming six weeks, ending on Easter

Sunday, the communicants of the Catholic Church are expected to abstain from the use of flesh meats, and other such rarities, and, besides, otherwise mortify noet, may afford a hint on how

TO REEP A TRUE LENT. The larder leane
And cleane
From fat of yeales and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour, Or ragg'd to go, Or show

No: 'tie a fast to dele
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto the hungry soul.
It is to fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate
To circumcise thy life. To show a heart grief-rent;
To starve thy sinNot bin,
And that's to keep thy Lent.
It will be noticed in the official notification which we

give below that the dispensations granted by the Arch-Bishop are more numerous this year than usual. It appears that after next Sunday meat is allowed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, during the continuance of Lent. This is good news for the butchers.

cremonies that are now almost forgotten, and live but one time, in England, for the urchins, towards the en-

I Lent, to go from one house to another, of aticks together, and crying—
Herrings, berrings, white a red,
Ten a penny, Lent's dead;
Nice dame and give an egg,
Or else a piece of bacon.
One for Feter, two for Paul,
Three for Jack, a Lent's all
Away, Lent, away.

and if the dame refused the specimens of Young Eng. the house crying...

Here sits a bad wife:

The devil take her life...

Set her upon a swirel,

And send her to the devil!

And send her to the devil.

But there singular customs are fast passing away, and with them many of the most remarkable penuliarities of the age they were produced in. There are still a few revering spirits, who hold them in pious recollection, believing that the events or persons they commemo rated are deserving of remembrance, and feeling, more-over, that the observance of those days do much towards keeping their "memories green."

The following are the regulations for Lent for the pre

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Laster Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one mest, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstitute of the mest. But by dispensation the use of flesh mest.

But by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed

in this diocess at the priscipal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Leat, from the first Sanday

Lack careful and the state of the fact of the fact of the spirity of the spirity

Paim Sunday.

3. The use of mest is sot allowed on Thursday next after Ash-Wednesday, nor sin any day in holy week immediately preceding Faster Fanday.

4. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Leat, except Paim Sunday, which is a day of abstinence from flesh meat but not a day of fast.

b. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

b. It is not allowed to use use use oggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

7. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh.) except in special cases of sickness and the like, the following classes of persons:—It, The infirm. 20. Those whose duties are of an exhausting of laborious characters. 3d. Those who are only attaining their growth. 4th. Women in pregnancy, or nursing infants. 5th. Those who are enfectled by old age.

Markon Affairs.

For Errors.—The steamship Atlantic, Captain West, sailed at noon yesteriny for Liverpool, with sixty pas

Marine Affairs.

sengers and \$1,521,167 to specie.

AN ANCIENT CRAFT.—An English collier, called the Prince of Wales, was lately wrecked at the Nove, mouth of the river Thames, which was built on that river in

# 1762, and consequently ninety three years old when lost. She was of 181 tens burthen, and had been all those years engaged as a collier b tween the Tyne and Lyndon.

Personal Intelligence. Among the arrivals at the Mctropolitan Hetel, vosterday, were Captains Gardiner and Engle, of the Navy. They are on a visit to this city for the purpose of procuring suitable steamers for an article expedition.

a visat to this city for the purpose of procuring satisfaces steamers for an sectic expedition.

At the Irving House—Rev. G. W. Ross, Pertiand; Rev. L.

Armand, Concord, N. Li Hon, P. H. Young, Mass., HonT. C. James, St. Johns, Newfoundland; J. P. Mott, Halifars,
E. Lord, Piermont, N. Y. Dr. H. Lane, Philiadelphis; ChasPrentiss, New London; Col. S. Field, Pastuckett, R. L.; H.
W. Workman, Philadelphis; R. Panfield, U. S. A.; J. L.
Slocum, Providence, R. L.; S. Williston and lady, Mass.

As the St. Nicholis—Cen. Leslic Combs, Kentucky; Col.

D. B. Horney, Philadelphia; Col. Spooner, Boston; A. Daly,
Paris, B. Gitting, do.; A. Snotakr, Ediuburg; Wm. Cormach, do.; J. R. Forsy, St. Louis; Joseph Greunburg,
London; Charles Hodges, Matchester, J. Howland, Boston;
S. Dunlop, Philadelphia; H. B. Norton, Norvich; G. R.
White, Pittaburg; E., Yond, Rochester; Col. Seymour, Piermont; J. P. Coxe, Cheinaucti, P. C. Calhoun, Bridseport,
Mr. Brombergh, Drubbry; Mr. Sand, Lima; A. H. Lettle,
Paris.

Paris.
At the Prescott House-Hon. Ernsten Hepkins, Mass., Major Webb, Cleveland, Ohio; E. G. Knight, do.; C. W. Knapp, do.; Sol. Johnson, New York; Hon. Judge Hawes, Conn.; H. De Wolf, Providence, R. I.; H. V. Barringer, Cinn., Ohio; J. V. Barrane, U. S. N.; R. Selden, Washington; R. N. Hill, St. Stephens, N. B.; G. B. Brown, Hostsuig-George Lyon, do.; George P. Emery, do.; James Hewitk, Louisville, Ny; L. White and lady, Georgi; Col. P. W. Walker, Poughkeepgie; E. W. Ball, Massa; N. Greene, Bridgeport; R. W. Clarke, Oyster River; Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Chatham.

nort: R. W. Clarke, Oyster River; Mr. and Mrs. Docker. Chatham.

From Liverpool, in the steemship Haltie—Mr. N. L. Wilson, bearer of despatches from London; Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs. Mrolaties of the Committee of

Kazinski, S Y Sears, J C Martin—total 92.

DEPARTURES.

În the steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Madame Grish and maid sorvant, Signor Mario and Servant, Misse Winns, Mr Y Gimbernat, Mr J Hobertson, New York; Mr W Yonk-ler, do, Mr and Mrs J Edwards, do; Mr J S Ropes, do; Mr H A Garcett, do; Mr John Foley, do; Mr and Mrs W E Howland, do; F Gargolle, of Mexico; C K Schmidt, Germany, Hy Archer, Canada; Mr Join Codman and child, New York; Mr S Warton, Boffalo; Mr Adox Simpson, Montreal; Hy B Husseman, Alonzo Booth, S Mann, NY; Dr R Campbell and son, A Boody, David Campbell, C Townsond, A Fresdman, NY; J F Levin, Boston; C W Chapin, F C Saaford, NY; H Benupert, NY; Mr Holly Hudson, Am Connel Buenos Ayren; Wm Nible, NY; Mr Holly Hudson, Am Connel Buenos Ayren; Wm Nible, NY; Mr Holly Hudson, Am Connel Buenos Ayren; Wm Nible, NY; Mr Holly Hudson, Am Connel Buenos Ayren; Wm Nible, NY; W E Howlands two servants, R Sissot, Switzerland; Mesars J A Huthes, New York; Juan Eranchun, Spain; S Germand, Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Paris Mr Hart and Infant; Mesars J Eichardson, New York; Mr Hart Greyti, G W Bowleby, Wm Brower, New York; James Sponcer, Phil; Geo Kenne, Germany—Total, O.

Total, CO.

In the steamship Florida, for Savannah—Andrew S Gan, P.
P. Randolph, J. K. Meginnis, J. N. Ward, T. J. Hough, Win S.
Kennechan, Josh A. Kennechan, Joseph Herfield, E. Feuchtwanger, J. A. Kelley, Goorse I. Booth, Mrs Henry O Goggshall, William R. Wartin, Robert B. Potter, Mrs. W. H. Howland, Moon Mrs. W. A. Follansbee, A. Runge, Mr Kiets, MissAnd, M. William R. W. H. Howland, E. Ward, Mr Kiets, Misshad, M. H. Howland, G. Ward Norton, Johnton Livingston, Lady, H. Howland, F. Wardell, Livingston,
Y. A. Sondder, James Mearler, F. Green, W. Belden & brothers,
N. Grossmayer, and 10 in the steerage.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDORS OF LAUDANUM.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body of Catherine Thompson, a girl about seventeen years of sge, who came to her death from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, administered by herself by mistake. The doceased, it appears, having been long a sufferer with sore throat, was in the habit of taking small doses of laudanum to relieve the pain, and on the occasionabove she took an overdose of the poison, which resulted in her death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Court Calendar—This Day,
UNITED STATES DEFINITE COURT—95, 96, 10, 26, 30, 34,
40, 52, 53, 54,
SUPPEMS COURT—GENERAL TERM.—63, 104, 186, 189,
24, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 64, 14, 22, 41, 42, 46, 65.
CRECUT—959, 1524, 1416, 842, 842), 1679, 1680, to

1684, 1686, 1689.

CONNON PLEAS—Part 1st—To be tried by the Court. 1684, 1686, 1689.

COMMON PILRAS—Part 1st—To be tried by the without a jury, 28 to 42.

Fart 26—To be tried by the Court witout a jury, 3, 5, 11, 13, 16, to 27, 43.

SUPPRIOR COURT—Nos. 417, 660 699, 745, 776, 771, 780, 657, 678, 782, 784, 785, 785, 788, 780, 790, 792, 783, 194, 796 to 882, 824, 825, 114, 272, 20, 95.

White's Spring Style of Hats for Gentle-men's wear is now ready. His corrogated brim is the

Anson's Daguerrecty pes-Large Size for Fifty-cents, colored and in a nice case, lined with velvet and preserver, twice the size others make for 50 cents, and qual in quality and size to those made else where for \$2. ANSON'S, 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Farewell to the storms; Spring is coming, and now for a still greater increase of the steady tide of patrons who have all winter long poured in upon ROU, the renowned deguerrean and photographic artist, at No. 563 Broadway. The unequalled beauty and perfection of his work, especially his life size photographs on canvass, challenge all rivalry. Call and see them.

Portraits by the Patent Process for 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$5, or \$2.50 per dozen. Depot of the works of art and sale of HOLMS? United States patent double acting camers, 289 Broadway.

Silks.—We Will Open This Morning, There cases of rich striped and pland silks, which we will sell at 6s. per yard, worth 9s; also, three cases of barege delaines at 1s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway, cerner of Leonard street.

Cravats and Joinville Tics, Latest French styles, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. HATCH & CO., Importers of Gentleme's Fur-nishing Goods, No. 99 Chambers street, corner of Church. Carpets from Auction at a Wonderful Reduction in prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery. N. B.—100,000 yards veivet tapestry carpets, at 8s. 9s. 10s.; 50,000 yards beautiful three ply and ingrain carpete at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., per yard.

News Agents.—Abbe & Yates, Packers and forwarders of the daily and weskly New York Harato, and all other dailies published in the city, and all weekly papers published in the Union, together with magazines, standard works, and cheap publications. If you desira-punctuality and despatch, send your orders to ABBE & YATES, 22 Beekman street.

Broken Banks-Present Value.-Eightis Avenue taken at par, Government Stock, 50 cents; Bridgeton, 90 cents; Wheat Growers, 90 cents; Eric and Kalamaroo, 40 cents; Washtenaw, 40 cents; Lewis County, 25 cents, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 68 Fullen street.

Albert H. Nicolny will hold his Regular stmi weekly auction sale of steeks and bonds, this day, at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Excharge. For further particulars see his advertiment in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broat st.

Last Week.—The Books of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association will close in this city on the 24th inst. Subscribers to the Knickerbocker, or any of the other three dollar magazines, receive a certificate of membership, entitling them to a share in the first distribution of works of art, to take place at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 28th inst., sure. Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker office, No. 348-Broadway, up stairs.

Wedding Cards.—An assortment of Everdell's elegantly engraved wedding cards, envelopes, &c., can co-had on application, or sent by post to any part of the country. Established in 1840. JAMES EVEROELL, 3022 Broadway, corner of Duane street.

Tuttle's Toy Emportum—Many people are prevented from entering a store on Broadway, being under the impression that they must necessarily pay more for the r goods than in the by streets. Such is not the case, al least at TUTILE'S. As a sample, the rubber crying bables he sells at 1,8126, 8155 and \$2; other rubber toys at proportionably low rates. Wax disk, from 1 ½ cents to \$3, comprising some civiteen sizes. We mention these articles more particularly from their being easily recognized. Remember, No. 345 Broadway.

Heavy Beard in a Bottle.—My Onguest wills force the whisters or moustache to grow strong and thick is six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. \$1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, \$80 Broadway; Zeiber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia.

The Only Effectual Exterminator of Bate, cockrasches, &c., is Costar's. Wholesale and retail depot, 388 Broadway. None genuine unless signed by ELNKY R. COSTAR.